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Thompson

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(54) **COMBINATION TOOL FOR ANATOMICAL
MEASUREMENT FOR DENTURE
MANUFACTURE**

(75) Inventor: **Timothy C. Thompson**, Fountain Hills,
AZ (US)

(73) Assignee: **Global Dental Science LLC**, Scottsdale,
AZ (US)

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3, 2010.

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A61C 19/04 (2006.01)
A61C 13/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **A61C 9/0006** (2013.01); **A61C 13/0003**
(2013.01); **A61C 19/04** (2013.01)
USPC **433/42**; 433/44; 433/68; 433/72;
433/214

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433/199.1, 213–214; 33/513–514; 600/590,
600/587

See application file for complete search history.

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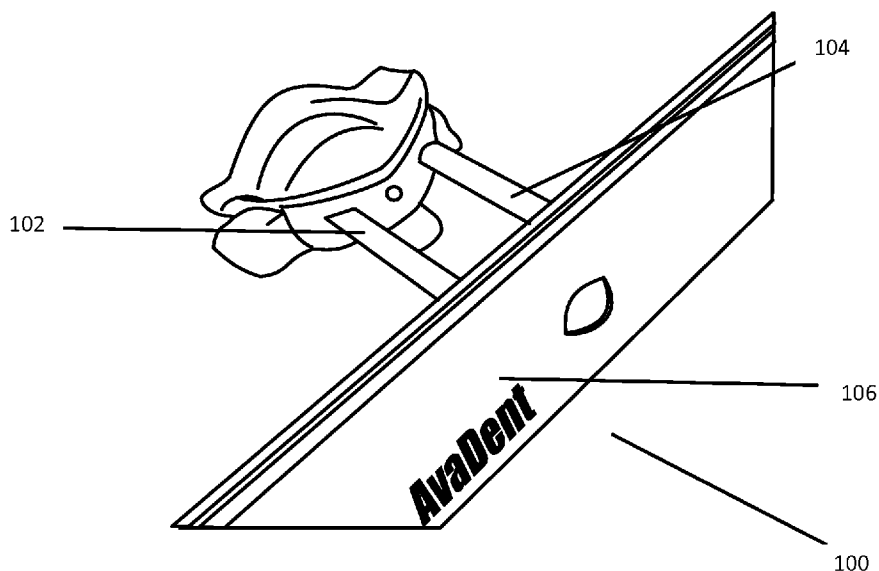
Primary Examiner — Heidi M Eide

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Snell & Wilmer L.L.P.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A combination tool for defining and measuring anatomical features of a patient for the fabrication of dentures. The tool includes components for preparing a double arch impression, for determining the vertical spacing of the patient's mouth, for measuring the lip, mid line and smile lines of the patient, and for determining the occlusal plane of the patient. This single tool replaces the need for a multitude of tools typically used in preparing for the fabrication of dentures.

8 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



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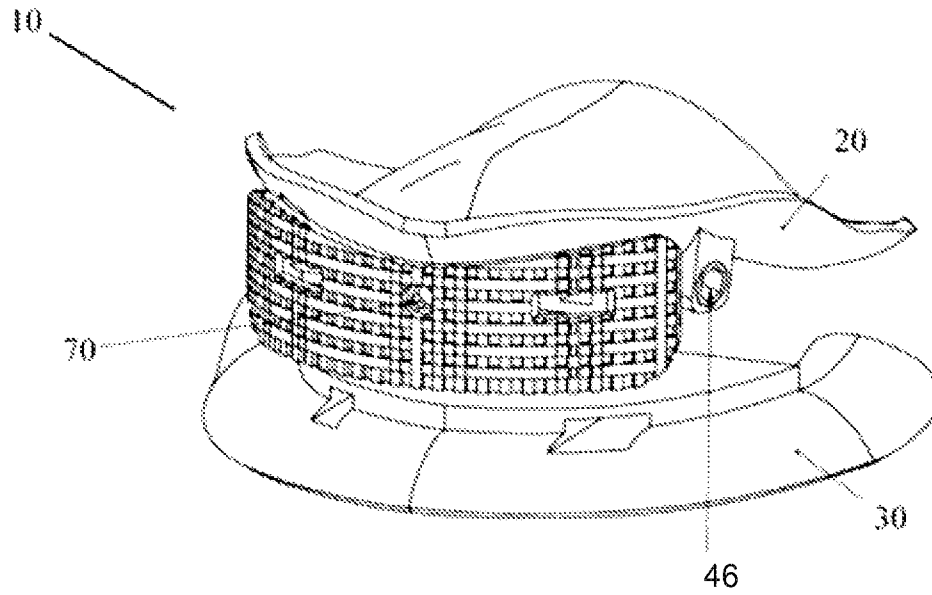


FIG. 1

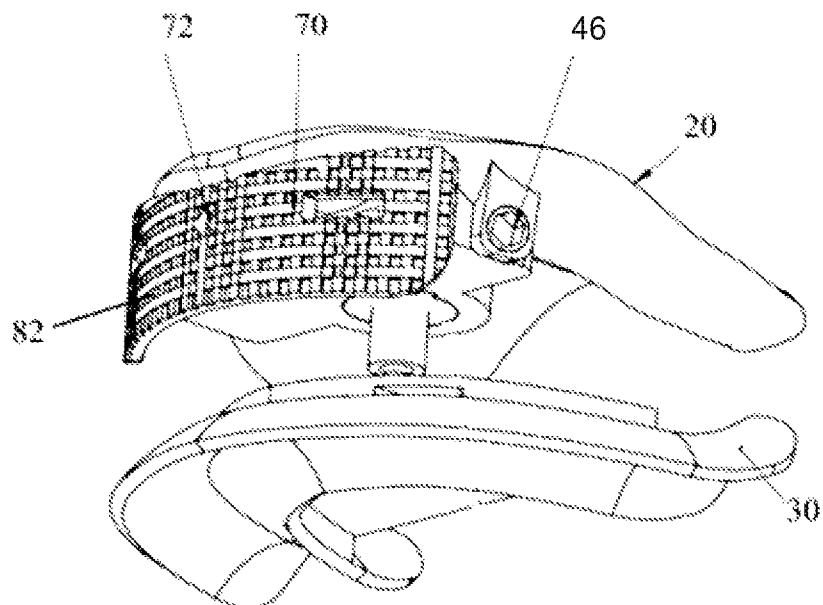


FIG. 2

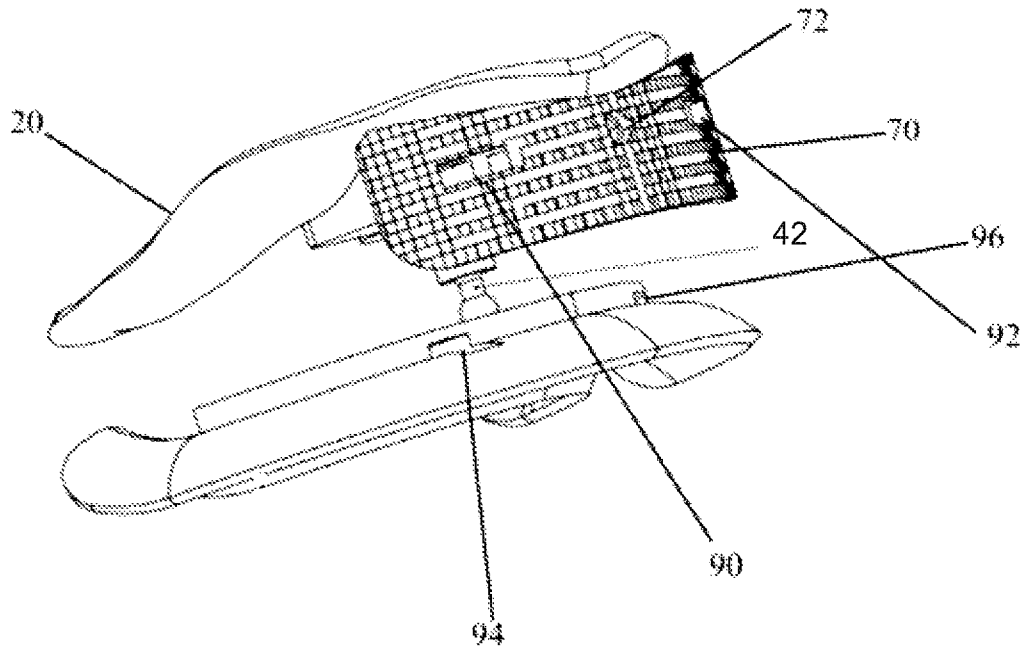


FIG. 3

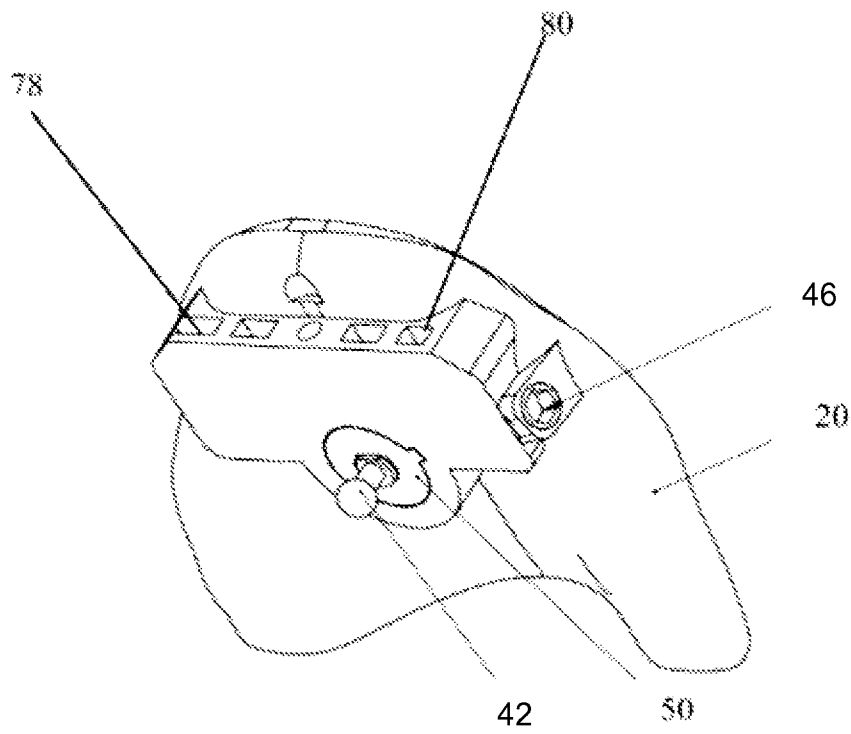


FIG. 4

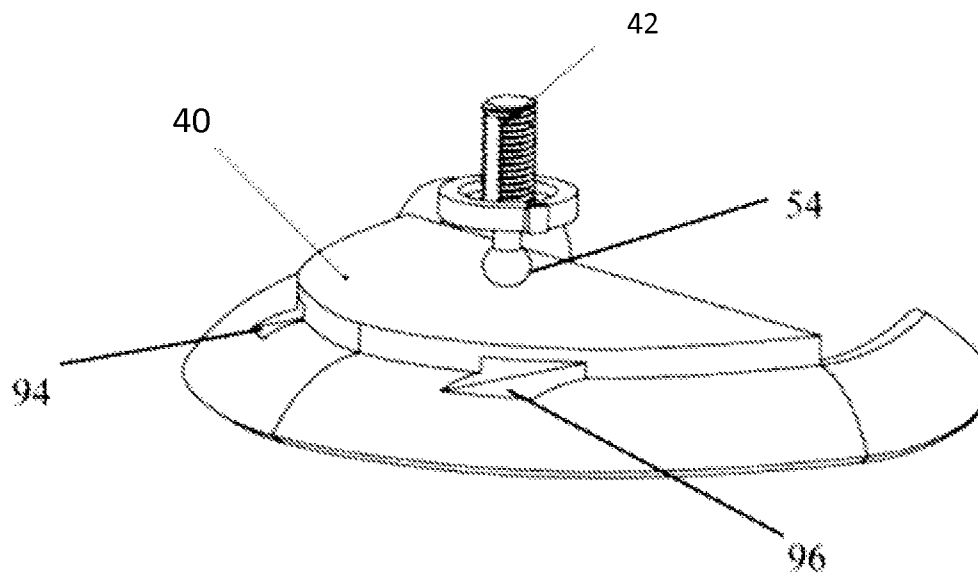


FIG. 5

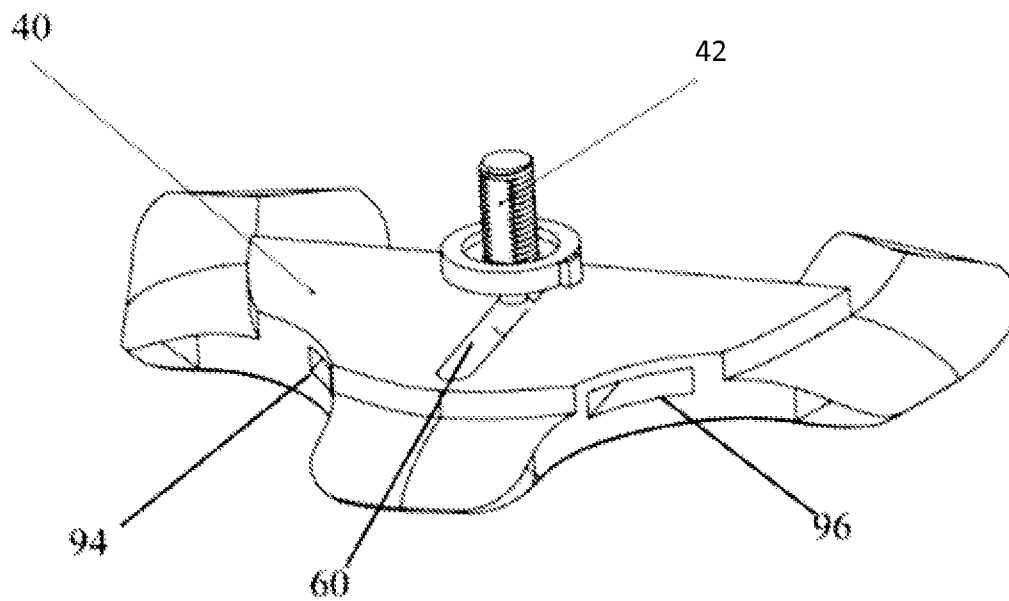


FIG. 6

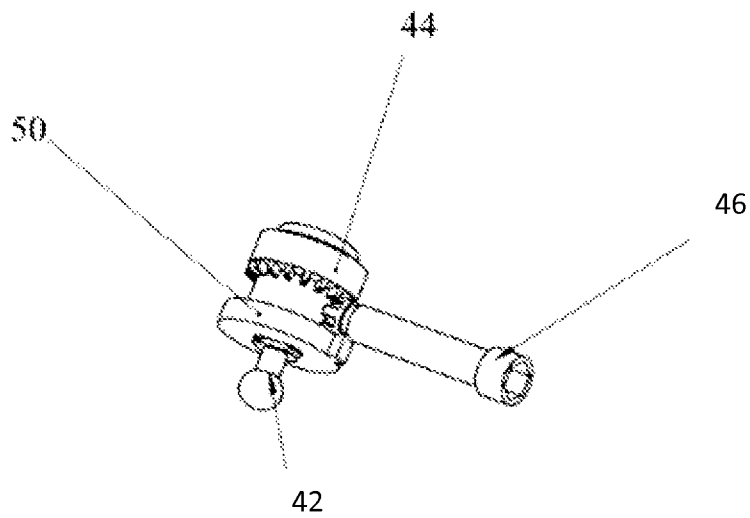


FIG. 7

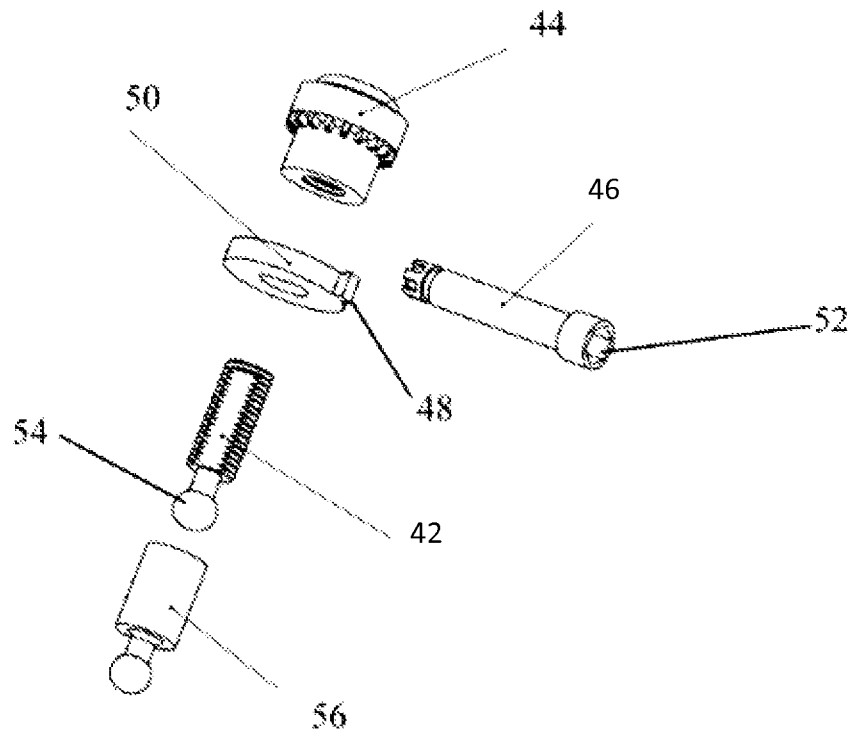


FIG. 8

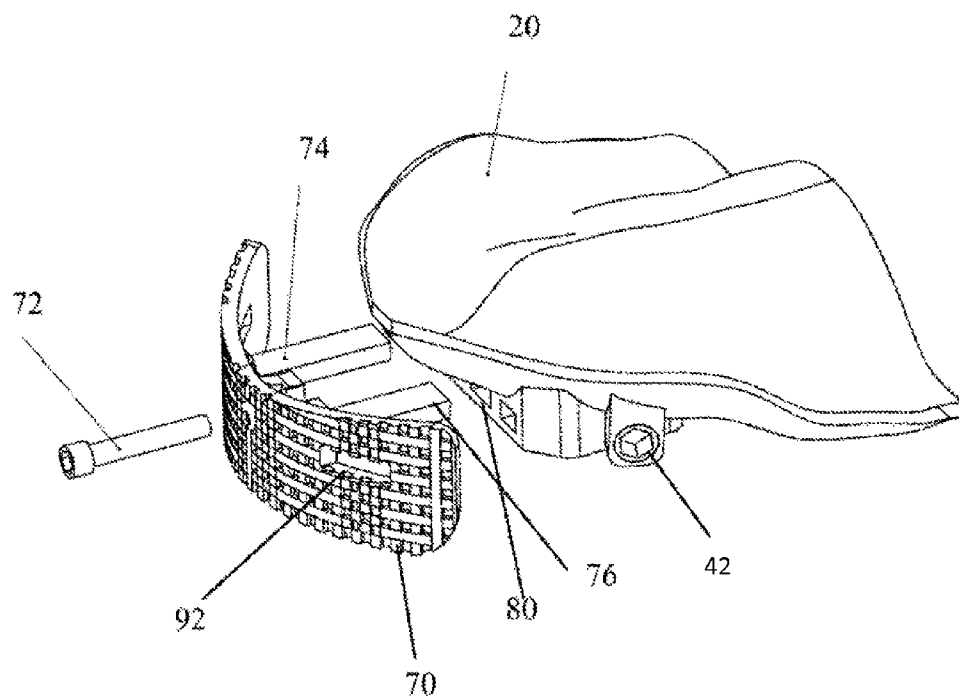


FIG. 9

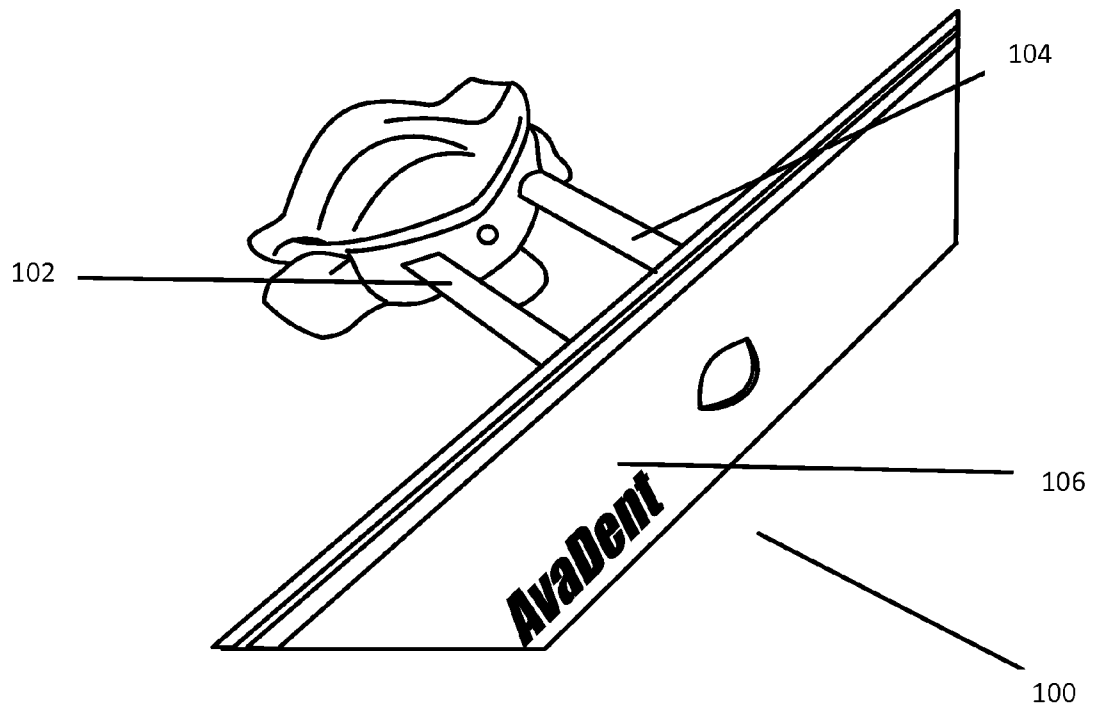


FIG. 10

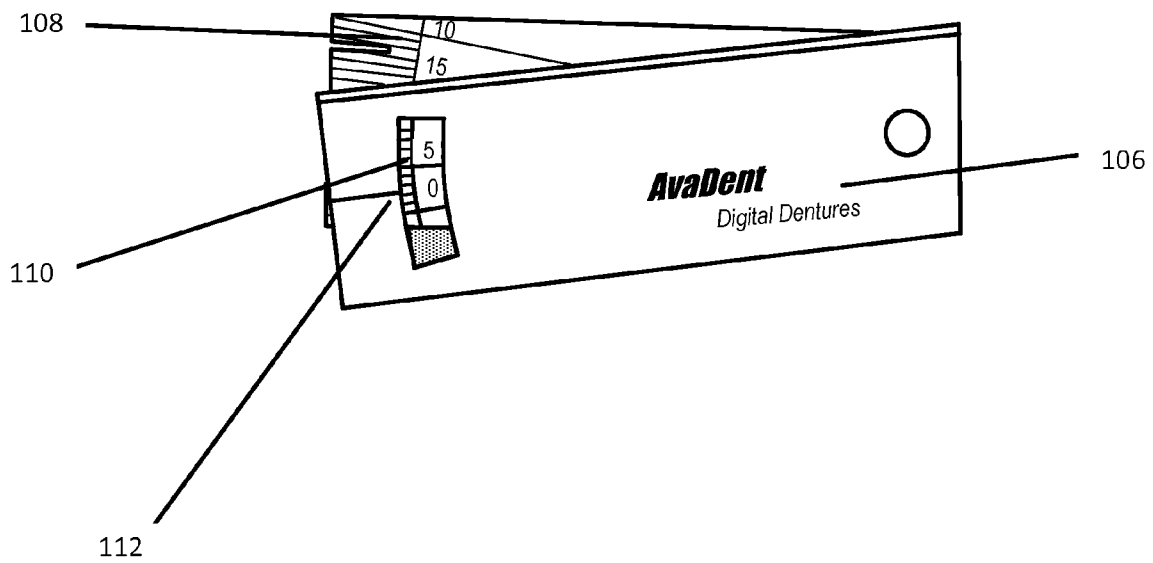


FIG. 11

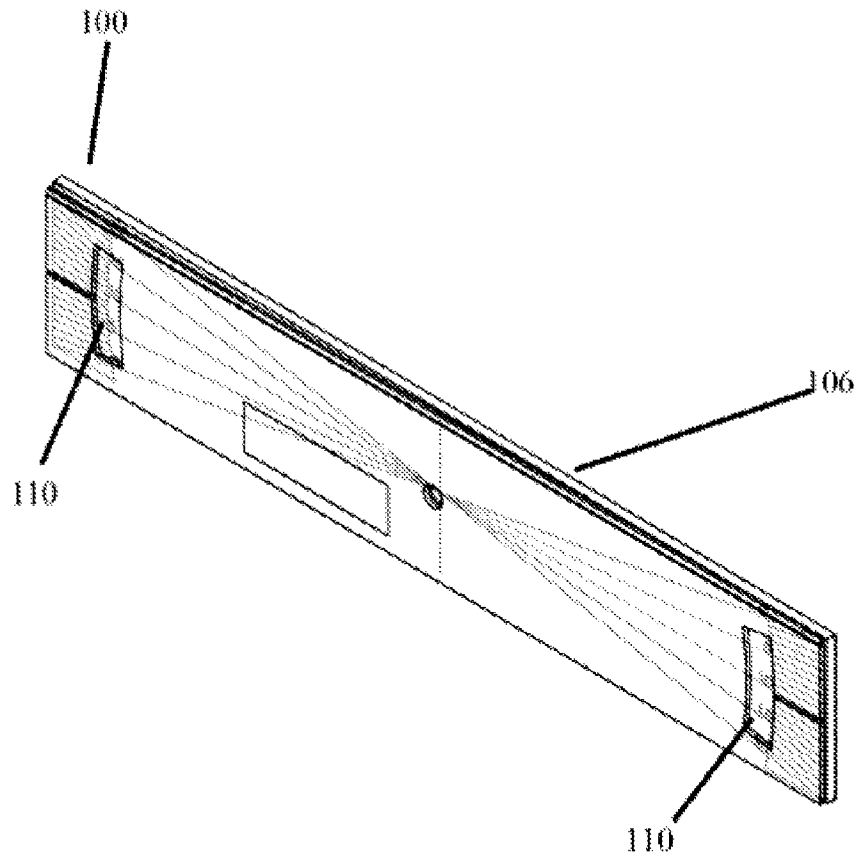


FIG. 12

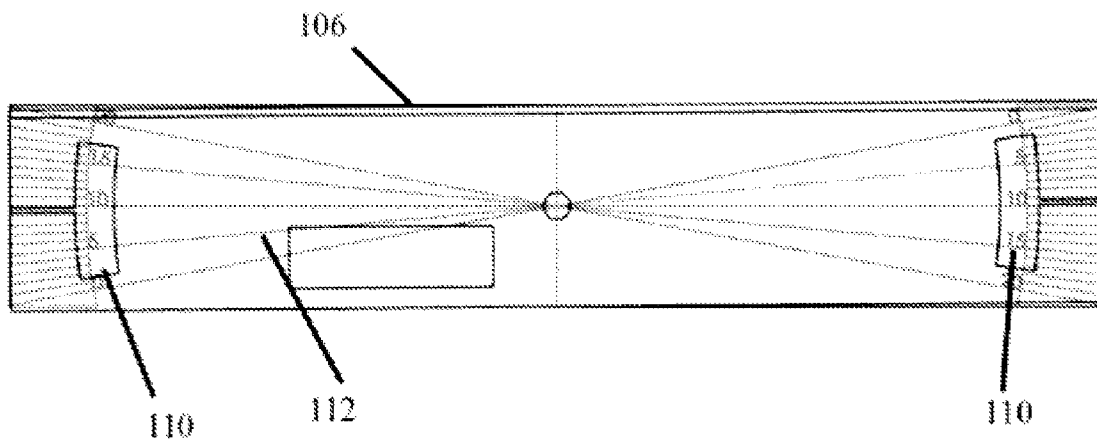


FIG. 13

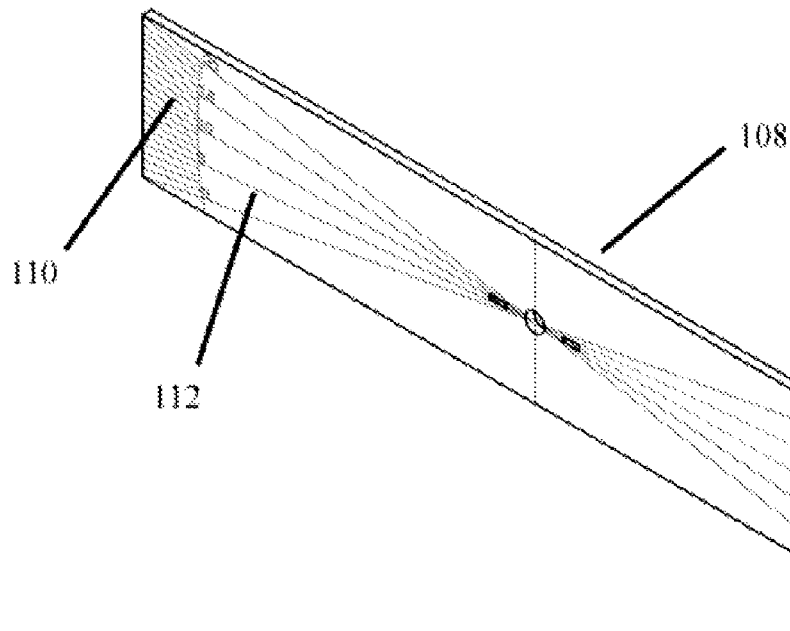


FIG. 14

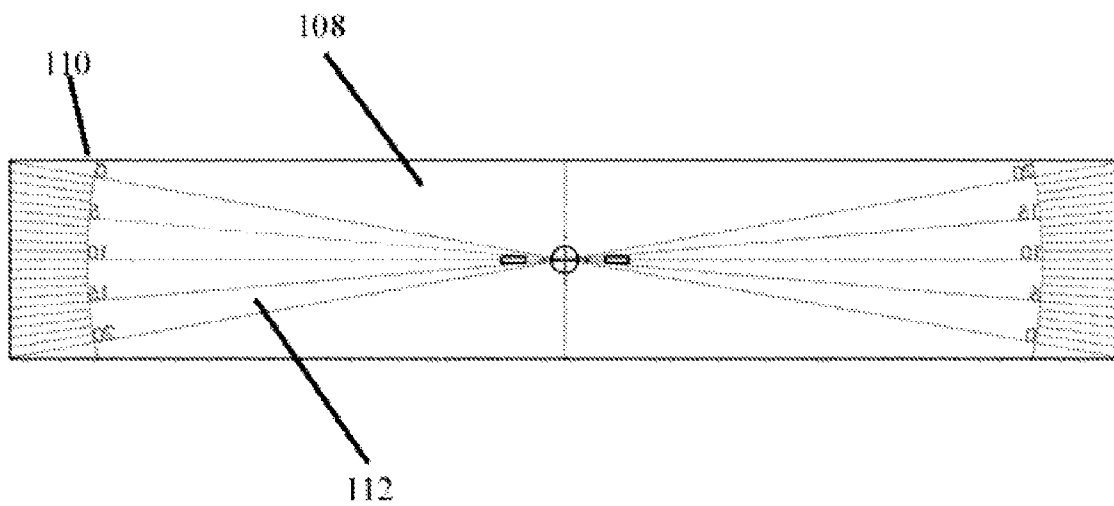


FIG. 15

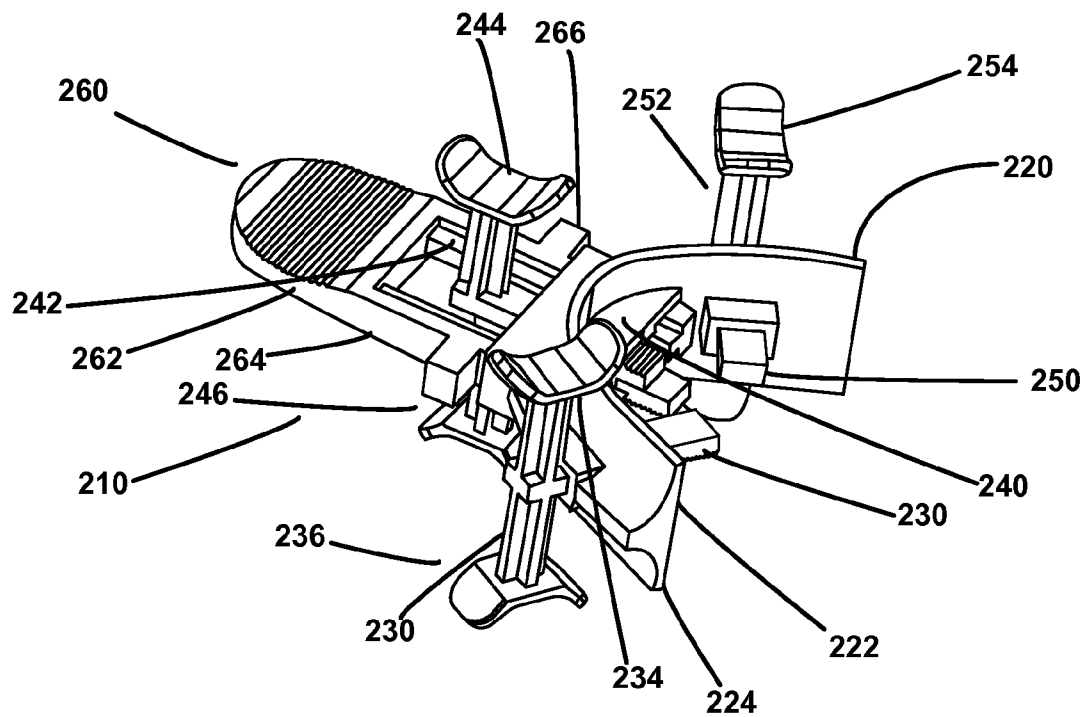


FIG. 16

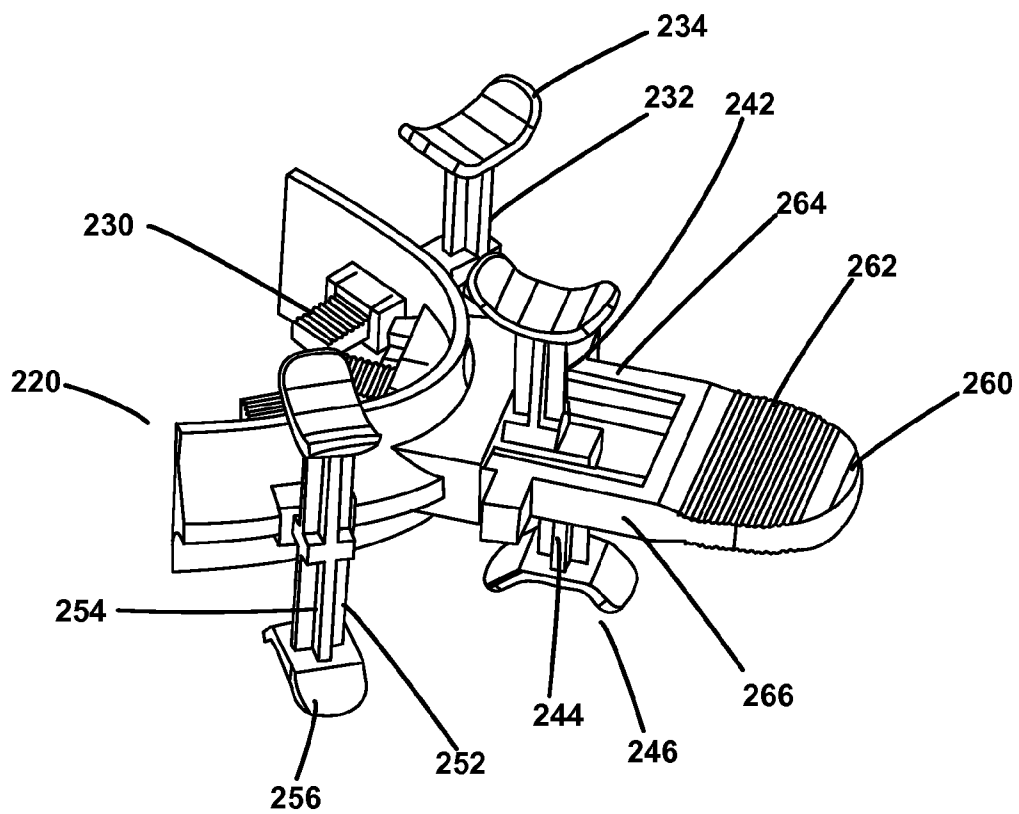


FIG. 17

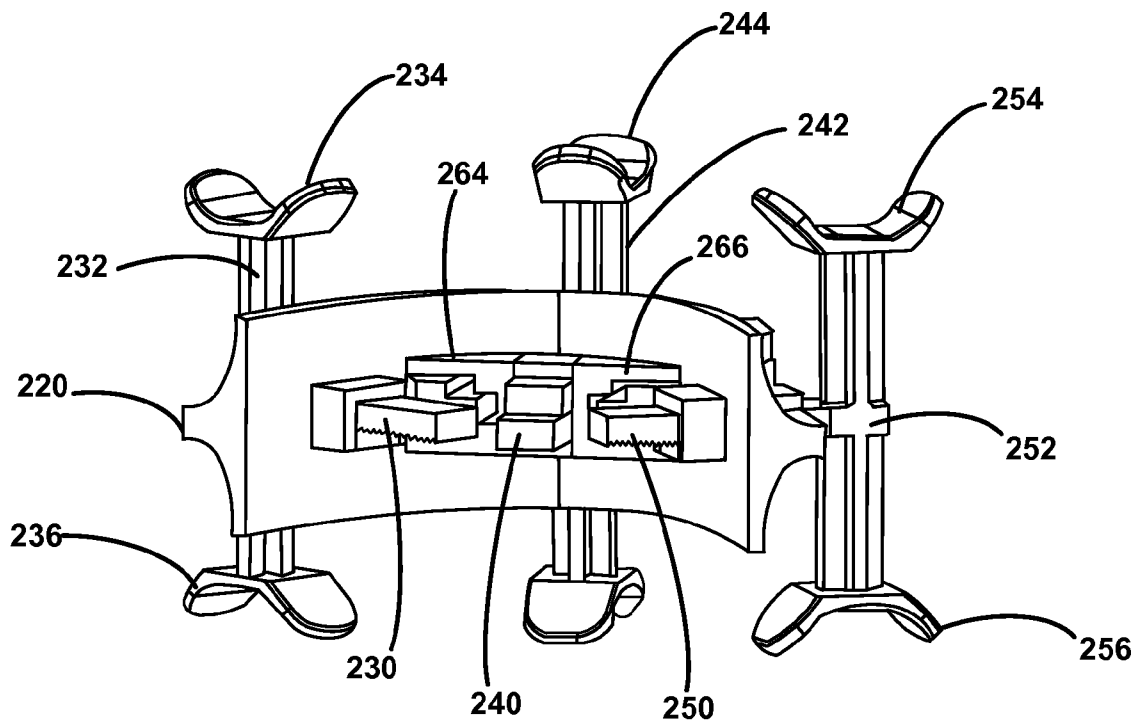


FIG. 18

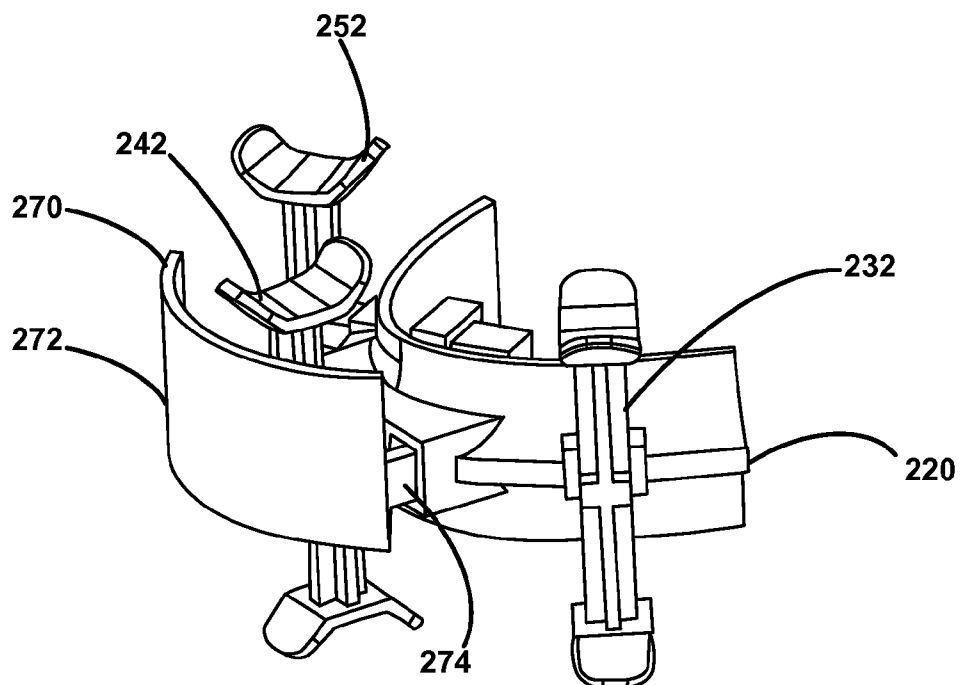


FIG. 19

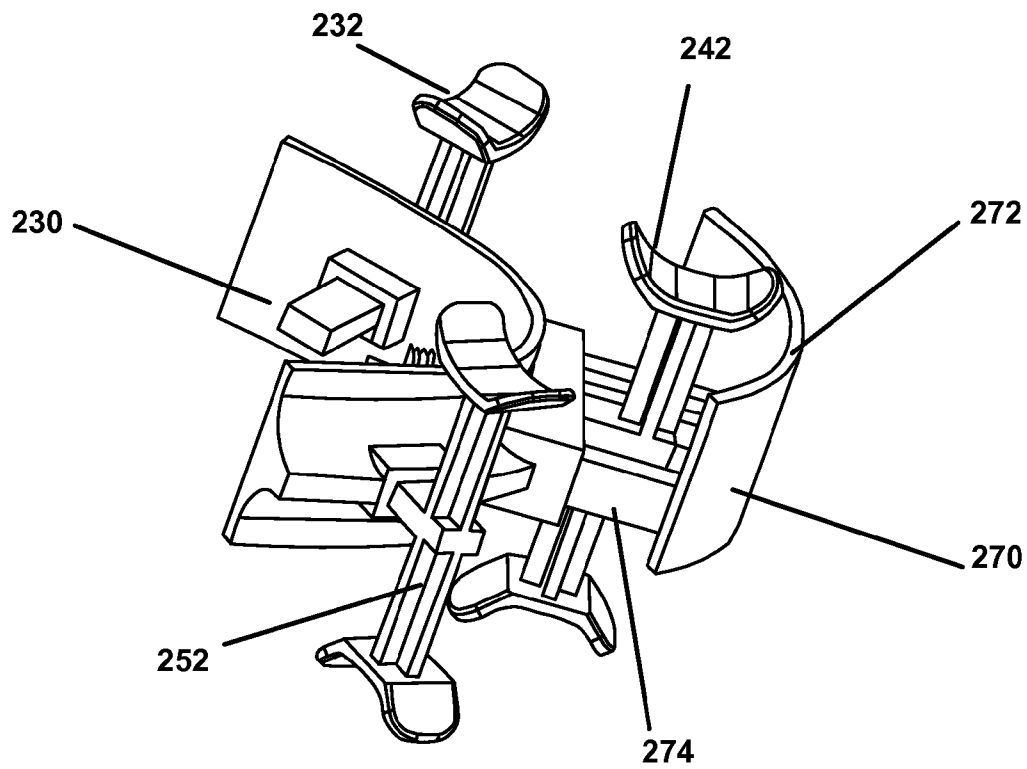


FIG. 20

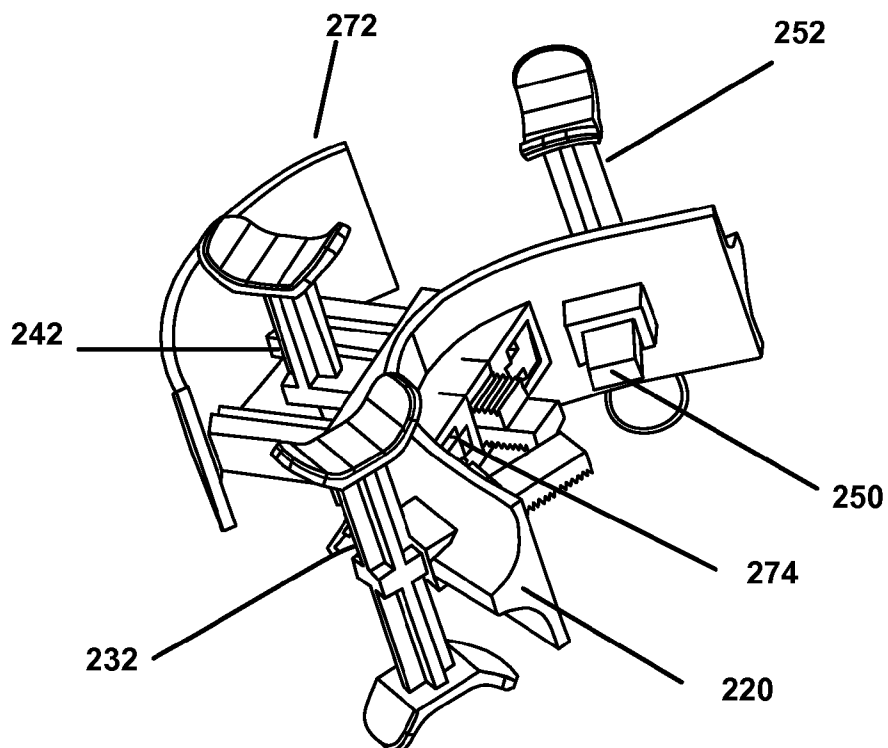


FIG. 21

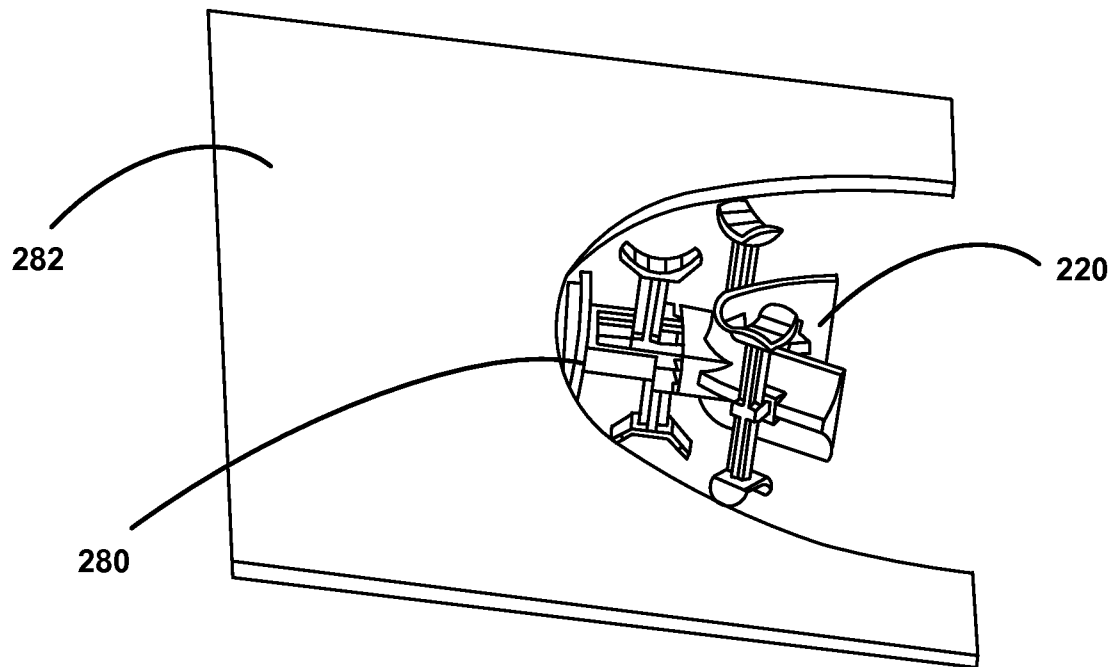


FIG. 22

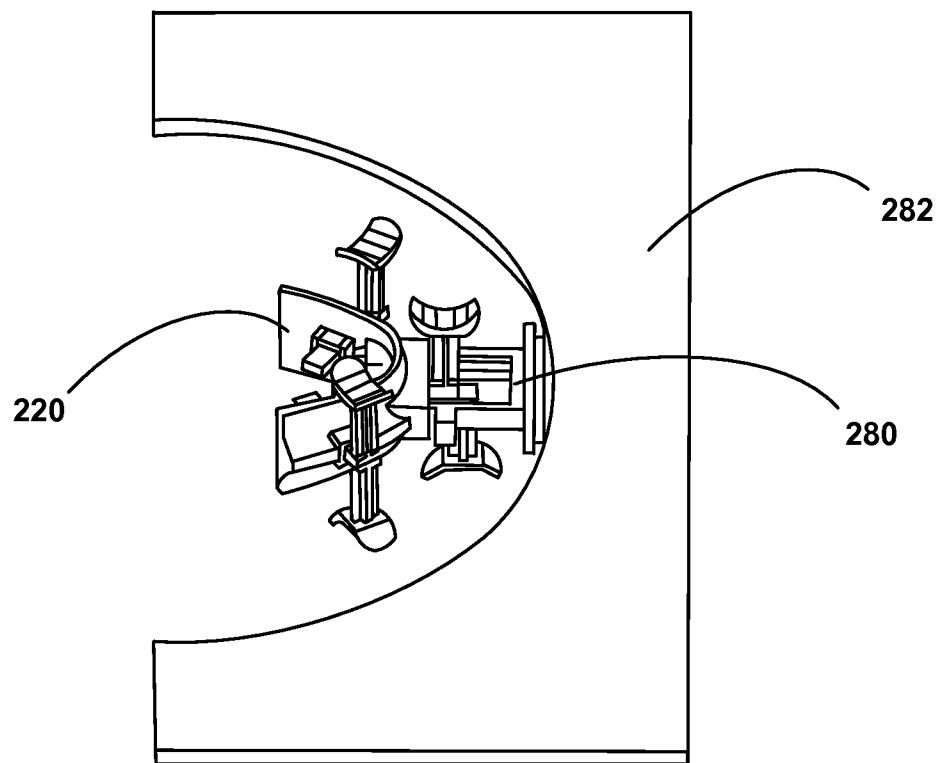


FIG. 23

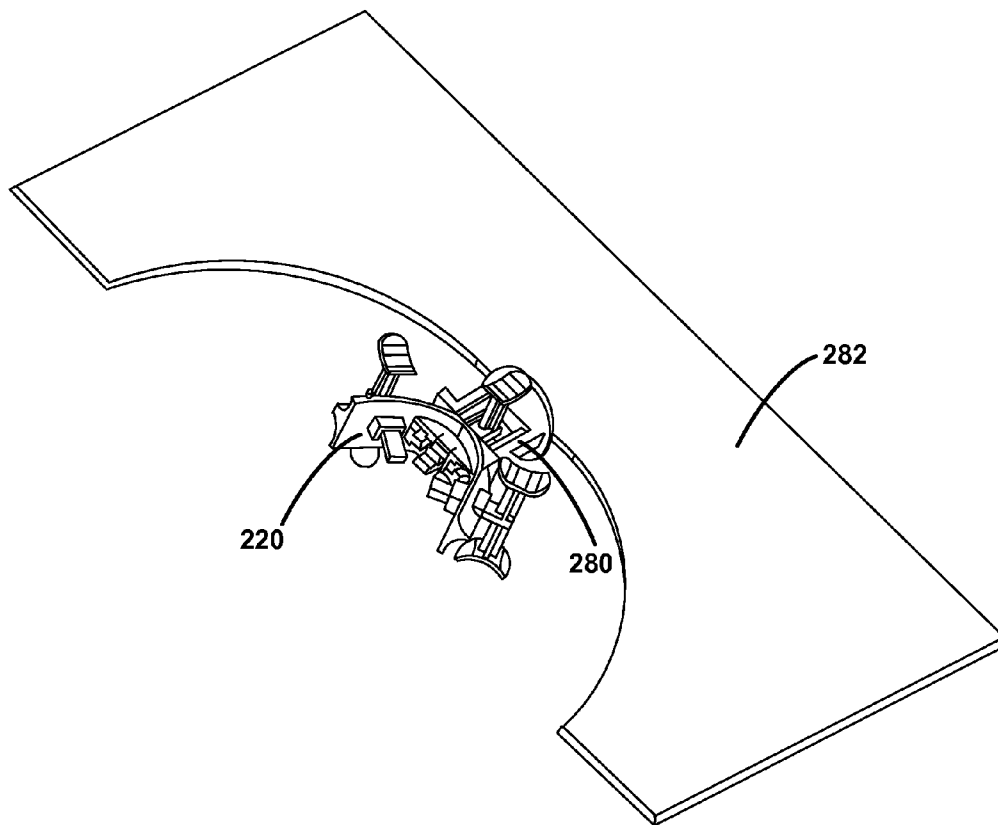


FIG. 24

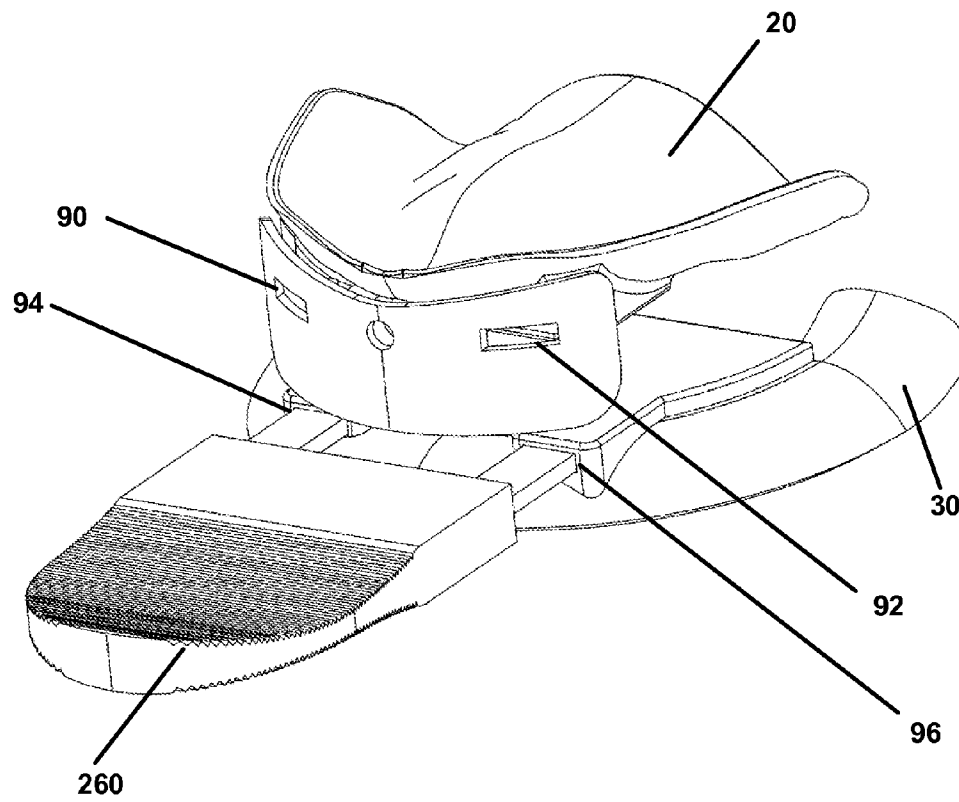


FIG. 25

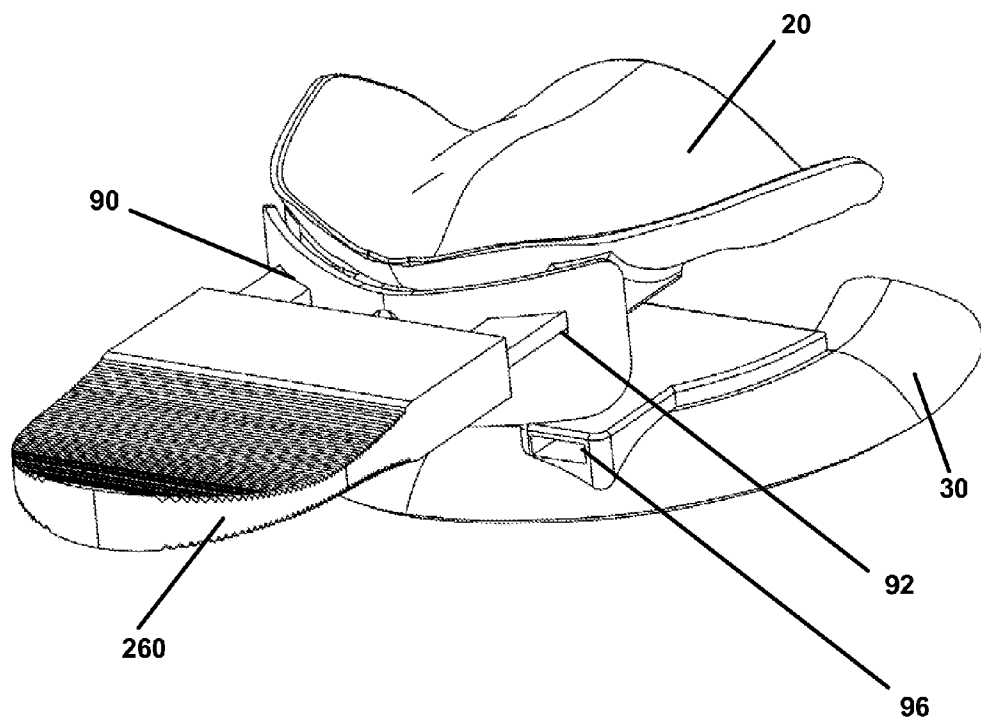


FIG. 26

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COMBINATION TOOL FOR ANATOMICAL MEASUREMENT FOR DENTURE MANUFACTURE

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This patent claims the benefit of provisional application 61/409,914, filed on Nov. 3, 2010.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the field of dental measurement tools and in particular, tools for measuring anatomical features for the fabrication and fitting of dentures.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The manufacture of dentures normally require the measurement of several anatomical features of the patient in order to fabricate a denture that will properly fit and function. These measurements are normally sent to a dental lab that uses these measurements to create

The dentist obtains data regarding several anatomical features of the patient to send to the dental lab. First, the dentist obtains a scan of the bite impressions. This can be done by using an upper bite impression tray, a lower bite impression tray or a triple bite impression tray that simultaneously takes both upper and lower bite impressions.

The dentist also takes additional measurements of anatomical features of the patient. These include, without limitation, the vertical height relation to the upper and lower bite alignment; the lip support of the patient; canine position; the smile line of the patient; the centric relationship of the patient; and the mid-line measurement. Other measurements may be taken as well.

The lip line measurement is intended to provide a measurement of the upper lip from the anterior papilla at rest. This is traditionally measured by a papillameter which consist of a vestibule shield, incisive papilla rest and an vertical handle with measurement increments.

The smile line measurement can also be determined by the papillameter. The device is inserted into position and the patient is requested to smile so that the lip line at that position from the anterior papilla can be measured.

The mid-line is determined from typically from the existing intraoral anatomic structures, usually the maxillary anterior (labial) frenum.

The vertical height dimension is typically determined from measurements taken from nose and chin reference points. Measurements of the vertical height are taken at rest and of the vertical dimension of occlusion.

A centric tray or bite rim is commonly used to take a double arch registration to record vertical and centric jaw registration.

The occlusal plane is an orientation of the position of an imaginary occlusal plane which theoretically touches the incisal edges of the incisors and tips of the occluding surface of the posterior teeth. A normal occlusal plane extends parallel to a line drawn from the tragus of the ear to the ala of the nose and parallel to the interpupillary line (Camper's Line). This ensures that the patient will not dislodge the lower denture, particularly while eating and not bite the lateral borders of the tongue. Tools for measuring the occlusal plane typically include a thin flat plane have a curved bite piece and a pair of laterally and distally extending wings projecting from the bite piece.

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There are individual tools for each of these measurements. These include a papillameter, a centric tray, bite rim, a vertical height caliper, bite trays and other tools. This requires the practitioner to maintain a variety of different tools and be trained for each.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a single tool that can take most if not all of the necessary measurements for the preparation of dentures and other dental orthosis. The tool enables a variety of measurements to be obtained without the need of numerous tools in the preparation of dentures and other dental orthosis. This enables the examination of the patient to be taken in a much shorter time frame and with less discomfort to the patient. It also improves the quality of the measurements since they are taken from a single base line measurement with one tool.

The tool of a preferred embodiment includes an upper impression tray and a lower impression tray. This enables a double arch impression to be taken in a single measurement. The trays can be inserted and removed with the use of a removable handle that can be attached when needed, and removed when not to allow other measurements to be taken. A vertical adjustment mechanism allows the spacing between the upper and lower trays to be precisely adjusted. This allows the vertical spacing to be precisely measured.

The preferred embodiment of the tool also includes a removable lip support that is attached to one or both of the upper and lower trays. The lip support can include a horizontal adjustment so that the spacing between the lip support and the trays can be adjusted to allow the smile and lip lines of the patient to be accurately determined and measured. A measurement grid can be formed on the lip support so these measurements can be precisely determined. The lip support can also include an attachment mechanism for templates so the size, shape and coloring of the teeth can be matched. In one embodiment, protuberances or other devices can be attached to the lip support so that anatomical features of the patient can be simulated, such as the canine structure.

The tool of the preferred embodiment also includes a occlusal plane plate component that can be attached to the lip support, one or both of the trays, or any combination thereof. The occlusal plane plate includes a horizontal member that will be in the same plane as the tool in the patient's mouth and a pivotal member that can be pivoted to determine the occlusal plane of the patient. A calibrated scale provides the angle measured between these two members.

In use, the tool can be used to define and measure the critical anatomical features of the patient so that dentures and other orthosis can be precisely fabricated. The tool is able to form double arch dental impressions, determine the vertical spacing between the upper and lower arches, determine the lip, mid line and smile lines, the size, shape and coloring of the teeth and the occlusal plane of the patient precisely and quickly without the need of multiple tools.

These and other features of the present invention will be evident from the ensuing detailed description of preferred embodiments, from the drawings and from the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective illustration of a preferred embodiment of the tool of the present invention.

FIG. 2 a lower perspective illustration of the tool of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a side perspective illustration of the tool of FIG. 1.

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FIG. 4 is a lower perspective view of the upper tray of the tool of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a side view of the lower tray of the tool of FIG. 1.

FIG. 6 is a front view of the lower tray of the tool of FIG. 1.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of the vertical adjustment mechanism of the tool of FIG. 1.

FIG. 8 is an exploded view of the vertical adjustment mechanism of the tool of FIG. 1.

FIG. 9 is a rear view of the lip support of the tool of FIG. 1.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of the occlusal plane plate component of the tool of FIG. 1.

FIG. 11 is a front view of the occlusal plane plate of the tool of FIG. 1.

FIG. 12 is a perspective view of the occlusal plane plate tool.

FIG. 13 is a front view of the occlusal plane plate tool.

FIG. 14 is a perspective view of the scalar member of the occlusal plane plate tool.

FIG. 15 is a front view of the scalar member.

FIG. 16 is an illustration of the tool of another preferred embodiment of the present invention configured for use to be used as a triple tray for double arch registration.

FIG. 17 is an illustration of an opposing perspective view of the tool of FIG. 16.

FIG. 18 is an illustration of a rear view of the tool configured in FIG. 16.

FIG. 19 is an illustration of the tool configured for lip line measurements and for vertical dimensional measurements.

FIG. 20 is an illustration of an opposing perspective view of the tool configured in FIG. 19.

FIG. 21 is an illustration of a rear perspective view of the tool configured in FIG. 19.

FIG. 22 is an illustration of the tool configured for occlusal plane measurement.

FIG. 23 is an illustration of an opposing perspective view of the tool configured in FIG. 18.

FIG. 24 is an illustration of a rear perspective view of the tool configured in FIG. 18.

FIG. 25-26 are illustrations of various aspects of the tool of FIG. 1 having a handle.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention provides a combination tool for measuring anatomical features of a patient for the fabrication of denture bases. Descriptive embodiments are provided before for explanatory purposes. It is to be expressly understood that the present invention is not be limited to these descriptive embodiments. Other embodiments are considered to be within the scope of the present invention, including without limitation the use of the present invention for other applications, such as denture duplication, dental implants, and other dental applications. The descriptions below discuss the systems of the present invention as used in dental labs, but it is to be expressly understood that these systems could also be implemented in the dentist office or through a network allowing interaction between the dentist and the dental lab through the systems. The processes and systems of the present invention may also be used in combination with all or parts of the following co pending applications filed on Nov. 3, 2010, entitled System and Processes for Anatomical Features in Dentures, Ser. No. 12/939,138; System and Process for Duplication of Dentures, Ser. No. 12/939,136; System and Processes for Optimization of Dentures, Ser. No. 12/939,141; and Removable Tool for Denture Uses, Ser. No. 12/939,143; all of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

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A tool 10 of a preferred embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in FIGS. 1-15. The tool includes several features, including without limitation an impression tray, vertical height measuring mechanism, lip support, occlusal plane plate, a measurement grid for measuring the smile and mid-line and tooth template and other features critical for defining and measuring anatomical features of a patient for the manufacture of a denture.

The tool 10 includes an upper tray 20 and lower tray 30. The upper tray 20 and lower tray 30 are filled with impressionable material for making an impression of the mandibular and maxilla ridge of the patient. This creates a double arch impression of the patient. A removable handle, as discussed in greater detail below, can be used to remove the trays and impression from the mouth of the patient.

The tool 10 also includes a drive mechanism 40 for adjusting the vertical height of the upper tray 20 and the lower tray 30. This not only assists in creating the impression of the mandibular and maxilla ridge of the patient, but more importantly it allows for precise measurement of the vertical distance between the mandibular and maxilla ridges of the patient. The drive mechanism 40 of a preferred embodiment is illustrated in FIGS. 1-5. The drive mechanism includes threaded bolt 42 that is mounted in thread engagement to drive gear 44. Drive shaft 46 engages in a rack and pinion gear engagement with drive gear 44 and is retained by key 48 on support 50. The drive shaft 46 includes an internal hex socket 52. The support 50 includes an oval inner hole having substantially flattened surfaces that engage the flattened surfaces on the sides of the threaded bolt 42 to prevent rotation of the threaded bolt. A hex tool (not shown) engages in the hex socket 52 to rotate drive shaft 46. The rotation of the drive shaft 46 causes drive gear 44 to rotate which in turn causes vertical movement of the threaded bolt 42. Spherical end 54 engages in a slot 60 on the lower tray 30 as shown in FIG. 5. An extension 56 may also be added to the end of threaded bolt 42 to provide additional vertical extension.

The tool 10 also includes lip support 70 as shown in FIGS. 1, 2 and 9. The lip support 70 is mounted to the upper tray 20 by adjustment bolt 72. Horizontal guides 74, 76 engage in guide holes 78, 80 on the upper tray 20. The position of the lip support 70 can be precisely adjustment by the adjustment bolt 72. A measurement grid 82 is formed on the outer surface of the lip support 70 to enable precise definition and measurement of the smile line and the mid-line. In the preferred embodiment, the grid is in one millimeter increments. The lip support 70 also provides retention for securing teeth templates to the lip support to enable the size, shape and coloring of the patient's teeth to be determined for fabrication of a denture. The lip support 70 can also include additional structure to create additional support for other anatomical features, such as protuberances for the canine teeth, and other such features.

With reference to FIGS. 25 and 26, slots 90, 92 formed in the lip support and slots 94, 96 in the lower tray serve several functions. One function is to provide for engagement with a removable handle 260. This removable handle allows the tool to be easily inserted into the patient's mouth, then removed to allow the appropriate measurements to be made. A second function is to provide a precise alignment with the occlusal plane plate discussed below.

The occlusal plane plate 100, shown in FIGS. 10-14 includes alignment guides 102, 104 that are inserted into slots 94, 96 on the lower tray 30 or slots 90, 92 on the lip support 70. This aligns the occlusal plane plate with the tool 10. The occlusal plane plate 100 includes an elongated rectangular member 106 that is mounted on a perpendicular transverse

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axis to the tool **10**. An inner member **108** having an angular graduated scale **110** is mounted within the member **106** and is pivotal relative to the member **106**. The angle of the pivoting movement can be measured by the scale **110** relative to the pointer **112** on the outer member **106**. This feature is used to measure the angle of the occlusal plane of the patient relative to the position of the tray in the patient's mouth.

Use

The tool as described above can be used to take the critical measurements of the patient's anatomy for the fabrication of dentures and other denture orthosis. The tool can be initially configured for taking the vertical dimension measurement. The dentist inserts the tool **10** into the patient's mouth. The vertical spacing of the upper and lower trays is adjusted by rotating the drive shaft **46** until the appropriate measurement is taken. Once the vertical dimension has been measured, the upper and lower trays are adjusted to the correct position in the patient's mouth and impression compound is injected to lock the upper and lower tray and the patient's ridges in a fixed vertical position and centric relation. The tool in this configuration is acting as a centric relation tray to obtain a double arch registration. Once the impression has been taken, the handle can be removed and the lip support member can be inserted in lieu thereof. The lip support is carefully inserted into the appropriate position between the lip and gum of the patient. The lip lines of the lip support, mid line and smile lines can be thus measured against the measurement grid. The lip support member is then removed and the occlusal plane plate is inserted in lieu thereof. The reference angle of the occlusal plane relative to the Camper's line can then be measured relative to the occlusal of the incisors and posterior teeth.

Alternative Embodiments

The tool **210** includes mouth base support **220** as shown in FIGS. **16-24**. The base support **220** includes an upper ridge support **222** and a lower ridge support **224**. Horizontally slidable wing supports **230**, **240**, **250** are provided to be adjustable depending on the size of the patient's mouth. Vertical height calipers **232**, **242**, **252** extending from the wing supports with upper curved brackets **234**, **244**, **254** and lower curved brackets **236**, **246**, **256**. Handle **260** is removably inserted into the center of the base support. Engagement members **264**, **266** secure the handle **260** to the base support.

The tool in this configuration is used as a centric relationship tray to take a double arch registration to record vertical and centric jaw registration. The interior of the tray is filled with impression compound and inserted into the mouth. The patient bites down on the impression compound to form the double arch registration. Impression compound can be added when the tray is in the patients mouth. Once the compound has set, the tray is removed by grasping the handle and pulling the tool out.

The vertical height calipers **232**, **242**, **252** are used to measure the vertical dimension of occlusion, that is the vertical dimension of the face with the posterior teeth fitting together and at rest. The dentist selects the appropriate size of caliper from a variety of calipers that best fits the size of the patient's face. The calipers can be moved horizontally to fit the arch as well as vertically to take the vertical measurements.

Another embodiment of the tool in a preferred embodiment is illustrated in FIGS. **20-22**. In this embodiment, the handle **260** is removed from the base support by disengaging the members **262**, **264** from base support. In this embodiment, lip support **270** is inserted by slider **274** in lieu of the handles. The lip support includes a vestibule shield **272**. The vestibule shield includes a vertically extending measurement scale.

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The tool is then inserted into the mouth so that the lip extends over the vestibule shield. The handle can be removed to allow measurements of the lips and vertical height to be taken.

A third configuration of the tool **210** is illustrated in FIGS. **22-24**. The handle and lip supports are removed from the base support and the occlusal plane member **280** is inserted into the base support. The occlusal plane member **280** includes a flat planar surface member **282** extending from a cut-out portion **284** that will extend around the face and head of the individual being measured. The base support is inserted into the mouth, and the occlusal plane can be determined by registering the planar member **282** which should coincide with a horizontal plane that touches the incisal edges of the incisors and tips of the occluding surface of the posterior teeth. A normal occlusal plane extends parallel to a line drawn from the tragus of the ear to the ala of the nose and parallel to the interpupillary line (Camper's Line). The tool is inserted in the mouth, the patient bites down so vertical height set by the tray. The planar member **282** will be adjusted. The occlusal plane member can then be compared to the normal occlusal plane. Deviations from the norm can then be compensated in the new dentures. Use

The tool as described above can be used to take the critical measurements of the patient's anatomy for the fabrication of dentures and other denture orthosis. The tool can be initially configured for taking the vertical dimension measurement. The dentist selects the calipers appropriate for the size of the patient's face. The calipers are adjusted horizontally and vertically to the desired position relative to the patient's face. Once the vertical dimension has been measured, the horizontal wing supports are fixed to the correct position in the patient's mouth and impression compound is injected. The tool in this configuration is acting as a centric relation tray to obtain a double arch registration. Once the impression has been taken, the handle can be removed and the lip support member can be inserted in lieu thereof. The vestibule shield is carefully inserted into the appropriate position between the lip and gum of the patient. The lip lines of the lip support, mid line and smile lines can be thus measured. The lip support member is then removed and the occlusal plane member is inserted in lieu thereof. The reference angle of the occlusal plane relative to the Camper's line can then be measured relative to the occlusal of the incisors and posterior teeth.

The above described embodiments are provided for explanatory purposes and are not meant to limit the scope of the inventions.

What is claimed is:

1. A tool for measuring anatomical features for the manufacture of dentures, said tool comprising:

- a lower tray for creating an impression of a lower arch;
- an upper tray for creating an impression of an upper arch;
- a plurality of guide holes comprising apertures in the lower tray, and the upper tray;
- an adjustment mechanism for adjusting the vertical spacing between said lower tray and upper tray;
- a detachable lip support for detachable engagement with said upper tray comprising:
 - a plurality of horizontal guides engagable in the guide holes comprising apertures in the upper tray; and
 - a plurality of lip support guide slots;
- a removable occlusal plane plate whereby the occlusal plane of the patient is determinable; and
- an attachment mechanism for detachably securing said removable occlusal plane plate by alignment guides insertable in at least one of:
 - the guide holes comprising apertures in the lower tray, and

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the lip support guide slots;
 a removable handle insertable in:
 the guide holes comprising apertures in the lower tray,
 and
 the plurality of lip support guide slots. 5

2. The tool of claim 1 wherein said lip support further
 includes: 10
 a horizontal adjustment mechanism to adjust the spacing of
 said lip support relative to the upper tray.

3. The tool of claim 1 wherein said lip support further
 includes: 15
 a horizontal adjustment mechanism to adjust the spacing of
 said lip support relative to the upper tray; and
 said horizontal adjustment mechanism includes a bolt for
 adjusting the horizontal spacing.

4. The tool of claim 1 wherein said lip support further
 includes: 20
 a measurement grid for defining and measuring the lip
 lines, smile lines and mid lines of the patient.

5. The tool of claim 1 wherein said lip support further
 includes: 25
 a template attachment mechanism for attaching a template
 for determining the size, shape and coloring of the teeth
 of the patient.

6. A method for defining and measuring anatomical fea- 30
 tures of a patient for the fabrication of a denture using a single
 tool having an upper tray, lower tray, vertical adjustment
 mechanism between said upper and lower trays, a removable
 lip support and a occlusal plane plate component, wherein
 said method includes the steps of: 35
 inserting the upper and lower trays in the mouth of the
 patient wherein the upper tray and the lower tray are
 filled with impressionable material for making an
 impression of at least one of the mandibular and maxillar
 ridges of the patient; 40
 adjusting the vertical spacing with the vertical adjustment
 mechanism of the upper and lower trays to determine the
 vertical measurement of the patient;
 forming an impression of at least one of the mandibular and
 maxillar ridges of the patient; 45
 inserting adhesive compound between the upper and lower
 trays to lock the upper and lower trays to each other and
 to fix the vertical height and centric relation of the upper
 and lower trays;
 removing the impression by inserting a removable handle
 in the upper or lower tray;

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reinserting the upper and lower trays in the mouth of the
 patient;
 attaching the lip support to the upper or lower tray;
 measuring the lip lines, mid lines and smile lines of the
 patient from a measurement grid on the lip support;
 attaching a template to the lip support to determine the size,
 shape and coloring of teeth; and
 attaching the occlusal plane plate to the lip support or upper
 or lower tray to determine the occlusal plane of the
 patient.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein said step of attaching the
 lip support to the tool includes:
 adjusting the spacing of the lip support relative to the upper
 and lower trays.

8. A tool for measuring anatomical features for the manu-
 facture of dentures, said tool comprising:
 a lower tray for creating an impression of a lower arch;
 an upper tray for creating an impression of an upper arch;
 an adjustment mechanism for adjusting the vertical spac-
 ing between the lower tray and upper tray;
 a lip support for engagement on one of the upper tray and
 lower tray;
 an occlusal plane plate comprising:
 an elongated rectangular member comprising a window
 and a pointer whereby an angle of the elongated rect-
 angular member may be determined;
 an inner member having an angular graduated scale
 viewable through the window,
 wherein the elongated rectangular member is pivot-
 able with respect to the angular graduated scale of
 the inner member,
 whereby the elongated rectangular member is align-
 able with the incisal edges of the incisors and tips of
 the occluding surface of the posterior teeth, and
 whereby the angle of the patient's dentition relative to
 the position of the tool may be measured by com-
 paring the pointer to the angular graduated scale,
 alignment guides for positioning the inner member in rela-
 tion to the lip support or upper or lower tray, wherein the
 inner member is fixed in relation to the alignment
 guides; and an attachment mechanism for securing the
 occlusal plane plate to the lip support or upper or lower
 tray.

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